

3940

RECORD
COPY

SS: 1057

JPRS: 3940

21 September 1960

MAIN FILE

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

EXTENSIVE USE OF WELDING IN ALL PHASES OF INDUSTRY

- COMMUNIST CHINA -

RETURN TO MAIN FILE

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

19990714 097

This material, translated under U. S. Government auspices, is distributed for scholarly uses to repository libraries under a grant subscription arrangement with the Joint Committee on Contemporary China of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. The contents of this material in no way represents the policies, views, or attitudes of the U. S. Government or the other parties to the arrangement. Queries regarding participation in this arrangement should be addressed to the Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York.

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
205 EAST 42nd STREET, SUITE 300
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

FOREWORD

This publication was prepared under contract by the UNITED STATES JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE, a federal government organization established to service the translation and research needs of the various government departments.

ATTEST
JOHN C. WILSON
SENIOR CHIEF INFORMATION
SYSTEMS ANALYST

Continued

ASIA Library
University of Michigan Library
Ann Arbor, Michigan

University of Michigan Library
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Michigan State University Library
East Lansing, Michigan

University of Minnesota Library
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

The Ohio State University Libraries
1858 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

University of Oregon Library
Eugene, Oregon

University of Pittsburgh Library
Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

Research Institute, Sino-Soviet Bloc
P.O. Box 3521, Washington 7, D. C.

The University of Rochester Lib.
Rochester 20, New York

Institute of Asian Studies
St. John's Univ. Graduate School
Jamaica 32, New York

University of San Francisco
San Francisco 17, California

McKissick Memorial Library
University of South Carolina
Columbia 1, South Carolina

University of Southern Calif. Lib.
Los Angeles 7, California

University of Texas Library
Austin 12, Texas

Alderman Library
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

Far Eastern Library
University of Washington
Seattle 5, Washington

Yale University Library
New Haven, Connecticut

Subscribing Repositories

Subscription to this journal
The University of British Columbia
Vancouver 8, Canada

Center for Chinese Studies
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

University of California Library
Berkeley 4, California

The University of Chicago Library
Chicago 37, Illinois

Director, East Asian Institute
Columbia University
433 West 117th Street
New York 27, N.Y.

Librarian, East Asiatic Library
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Council on Foreign Relations
58 East 68th Street
New York 21, New York

Duke University Library
Durham, North Carolina

The Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy
Tufts University
Medford, Massachusetts

Harvard College Library
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Center for East Asian Studies
Harvard University
16 Dunster Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Harvard-Yenching Institute
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

University of Hawaii
Honolulu 14, Hawaii

The Hoover Institution
Stanford, California

University of Illinois Library
Urbana, Illinois

Indiana University Library
Bloomington, Indiana

State University of Iowa Library
Iowa City, Iowa

Institute for Asian Studies
Marquette University
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

JPRS: 3940

CSO: 3988-D

EXTENSIVE USE OF WELDING IN ALL PHASES OF INDUSTRY

- COMMUNIST CHINA -

[Following is a translation of an unsigned article in the Chinese-language newspaper Kung-jen Jih-pao (The Workers' Daily), Peiping, 15 May 1960, page 2.]

Welding, a powerful metal finishing technology, has been widely used in all the industrial branches of this country. It has produced tremendous economical results.

The development of welding techniques since the great forward leap has been very rapid. It has crushed an old incorrect concept which asserted that welding is good only for repairing, but not for new products. Welding process is being widely used in the production of general and ordinary items, as well as large equipment and equipment requiring advanced technology (such as high temperature, high pressure, and items subjected to heavy vibration). This step is important in solving the problems of large-scale casting and forging equipment shortage, saving raw materials, and shortening time required for finishing process. For instance, the unfinished components made by the Harbin Generator Factory for the production of 3,000 kw water turbines employs welding process which saves about 20% of the raw materials as used in whole body casting and forging process, 30% labor, and 25% basic costs. Furthermore, the time of production is cut down from 3 months to only 1 month. In addition, the 10,000 ton class ocean-going cargo ship "Eastwind," which was designed and constructed by ourselves, employed many different new techniques including welding. The all-out people's movement and the large-scale technology revolution have saved us much metal and shortened the time in drydock to 49 days which is three months shorter than the construction of the Jalaness/10,000 ton class ocean-going cargo ship "Westwind," and this rate has paralleled the standard of international ship construction. Welding method has been successfully used to connect ordinary railroad rails into 500 or 1,000 meter lengths by many railroad administrations including Peking, Shanghai, etc. Since the welding process neglects the use of sandwich steel plates, bolts and nuts, 6 to 7 tons of steel have been saved for every kilometer of railroad constructed; moreover, it also greatly minimizes the damage to the rails, the vibration of the cars, and lengthens their life span. Welding process has been widely adopted in various structures by 9 different engineering fields including shipbuilding, boiler construction, heavy mechanical equipments and generator and electrical machinery. Furthermore, since mosaic welding makes structures free of the limitations imposed by

wooden forms, molds, forging process, and finishing process, large quantities of machinery can be produced in a relatively short period of time. Ninety percent of the equipment manufactured during the Shanghai City technical innovation and revolution movement used the welding method.

A layer of rub-resistant heat-resistant and corrosion-resistant alloy welded on steel may save a large quantity of valuable metal and improve the lifetime of the components. For instance, press-rolling butt welding may increase the life span of a structure by ten times, and cast steel plus pile-mold and butt welding procedure may lengthen the life by one to three times. The use of welding method to repair the worn parts of machinery and tools saves time as well as expense. Road tests prove that the degree of wear on automatically butt-welded cast-steel railroad car wheels is 75% lower than on whole-body cast steel wheels.

Following the development of welding technology and its wide application, the manufacture of welding apparatus has also been accelerated. At the present time, we can make more than 100 different types of welding machines and many of them have very high efficiency; these include multi-purpose electrical residual welding machine, multi-coil butt welding machine, double-coil automatic welding machine, and many other new type resistor welding machines. Since the opening of the "Four-way modernization" movement this year, many new high efficiency automatic and semi-automatic electrical welding machines with simple designs have been produced.

On the production of solders, we are producing good, low-carbon steel, large solders pieces as well as scores of different kinds of heat-resistant alloy steel, stainless steel, cast iron and cold metal bars. The different types of welding agents used by electrical residual welding and automatic welding can also be domestically manufactured.

5344

END